

CAROLINAS ONLY INDEPENDENT FARM MAGAZINE

THE

Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE:



The Story of Pastures

By E. Y. Floyd

Understanding Our Livestock Problems

By Robert S. Curtis

What of the Future In Dairying?

By J. A. Arey



VOLUME II - NUMBER 11

NOVEMBER - 1947



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PROGRAM SCHEDULE

SUNDAY

7:00 Sign On.	9:15 Sunday Session.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:00 House of Mystery (MBS).
7:02 Morning Melodies.	9:30 Green's Funeral Home.	12:30 Mutual Music Show (MBS).	3:30 True Detective (MBS).
7:30 Six Gospel Singers.	9:45 Voice of Prophecy.	1:00 AP News.	4:00 Your Band of the Week.
7:45 Waltz Time.	10:15 Four Notes.	1:05 Swing and Sway With Kaye.	4:30 Quick as a Flash (MBS).
7:55 AP News.	10:25 AP News.	1:30 Bill Cunningham (MBS).	5:00 Sunday Quiet Hour.
8:00 Gospel Four Quartet.	10:30 New Bethel Singers.	1:45 Here's to Veterans.	5:30 Nick Carter (MBS).
8:15 Spiritual Five.	10:45 Your Community Chapel.	2:00 Gospel Brothers Singers.	6:00 Ted Steele.
8:30 Sunrise Salute.	11:00 Sun. Morning Worship Hour.	2:15 Guest Star.	6:15 Sports Parade.
9:00 Melody Jubilee Singers.	12:00 AP News.	2:30 Juvenile Jury (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.

MONDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth, Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	2:00 Martin Block (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 Cliff Edwards Show.
8:15 Leggett's Record Shop.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family.	6:30 Sign Off.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker.	

TUESDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.	12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.	3:45 Vincent Lopez.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:45 The Farm Journal.	4:00 The 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:30 Norman Cloutier.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	2:30 The Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:30 Sign Off.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

WEDNESDAY

6:30 Sign On.	8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).
6:31 RFD 890.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	9:15 Four Knights.	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:55 AP News.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:30 Allen Roth Symphony.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	2:00 Martin Block Show.	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:15 Leggett's Record Review.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:30 Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.

THURSDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:15 Rhythm Doodlers.	12:30 Henderson Tobacco Market.	3:45 Vincent Lopez.
6:31 RFD 890.	9:30 Say It With Music (MBS).	12:45 The Farm Journal.	4:00 The 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:00 Melody and Rhythm.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Heart's Desire (MBS).	1:00 Queen for a Day (MBS).	5:15 Platter Chatter.
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:30 Norman Cloutier.	5:30 Salon Serenade.
7:55 AP News.	11:15 Victor Lindlar (MBS).	2:00 Martin Block Show (MBS).	5:45 Tom Mix (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Warrenton Tobacco Market.	2:30 The Music of Manhattan.	6:00 The Cliff Edwards Show.
8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	3:00 Memory Lane.	6:15 Sports Parade.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.
9:00 Pipes of Melody.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

FRIDAY

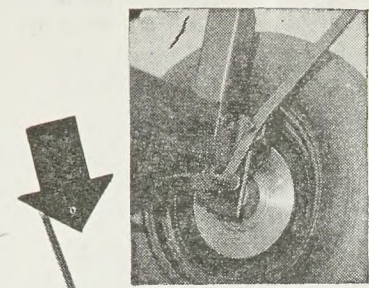
6:30 Sign On.	9:00 Listen to Liebert.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:45 Airline Trio.
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8:30 Shady Valley Folks (MBS).	11:45 Music in March Time.	3:15 The Johnson Family (MBS).	6:30 Sign Off.
8:45 Musical Interlude.	12:00 AP News.	3:30 Two Ton Baker (MBS).	

SATURDAY

6:30 Sign On.	9:30 Quilckie Platter.	12:05 The Noontimers.	3:00 Saturday Afternoon Jamboree
6:31 RFD 890.	10:00 Pauline Alpert (MBS).	12:30 WHNC Jamboree.	4:00 890 Club.
7:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	10:15 Stitching Time.	12:55 AP News.	5:00 Local and State News.
7:30 Morning Devotions.	10:30 Church of God Hour.	1:00 The Prove Me Hour.	5:15 Dance Orchestra (MBS).
7:45 Miniature Bandstand.	11:00 Bands by Demand.	1:15 The Waltz Lives On.	5:30 Cecil Brown (MBS).
7:55 AP News.	11:15 M. M. Cole Music.	1:30 This Is Jazz (MBS).	5:45 Jan Augus (MBS).
8:00 Welcome to the Carolinas.	11:30 Hear the Southland Calling.	2:00 The Old Gospel Hour.	6:00 The Jumping Jacks.
9:00 Bill Harrington (MBS).	11:45 Hawaiian Bandstand.	2:30 Deep River Boys.	6:15 Sports Parade.
9:15 Western Serenade.	12:00 AP News.	2:45 Men Behind the Melody.	6:30 Sign Off.

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REPORT OF SALES

FOR WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1947

Sales this week (4 days)	5,752,748 lbs.	Amount \$ 2,690,860.13	Average \$46.78
Sales last week	4,716,682 lbs.	Amount 2,233,329.05	Average 47.35
Sales for season	74,174,782 lbs.	Amount 32,859,609.97	Average 44.30
Sales same time last season	74,515,930 lbs.	Amount 39,460,849.49	Average 52.96



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The Carolina Farmer

Carolinas Only Independent Farm Magazine



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Volume II

NOVEMBER, 1947

Number 11

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OUR FRONT COVER

Growing your own livestock feed pays. The lespedeza hay that Mr. Jesse Dillon of Forsyth County is stacking will come in handy this winter.

THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter June 20, 1946, at the Post Office at Greensboro, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising offices, Third Floor Sutton Building, Greensboro, North Carolina. Subscription price, 1.00 per year. Copyright 1946. Title registration applied for.

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Reports from ...

Our Nation's Capital

Making Handclasps Stronger

The American Legion plan to have its members observe Pearl Harbor Day anniversary this year by making goodwill calls on their neighbors is an excellent step toward re-establishing that national unity which sprang up in America overnight after the dastardly Jap attack on December 7, 1941, and helped us to win the war.

We need that kind of unity to win the peace.

National Commander James F. O'Neil has called on every member of the American Legion to send him his individual signed pledge that he will visit his neighbors on Sunday, December 7, to strengthen community neighborhood ties. The American Legion is the ideal organization for this kind of good will program because its membership is all-inclusive. It makes no distinction of race, color, birth, class, creed, or political belief. All it asks is tested love for America.

Commander O'Neil asked particularly that Legionnaires in making their good neighbor calls, search out unaffiliated veterans in their communities and invite them to be their personal guests at the next meeting of the local American Legion post. That is an excellent suggestion because the American Legion is the rightful heritage of every loyal veteran.

The Extra Session of Congress

As the days and weeks roll by there has been a gradual development of U. S. plans to straighten out the tremendous and un-understandable confusions of aid to Europe.

The Marshall Plan has been under examination and discussion for some time, with the apparent result that it remains the framework for aiding the foreign countries. As this correspondent remembers the Herbert Hoover plan, he came back from his mission to Europe and in his report to President Truman made the big point that the United States "must help Europe to help itself." General Marshall ratified that plan, in a general way.

At the present time the food question right here on our own dooryards ranks in importance with the European conditions. And our President isn't being cheered or acclaimed for the way he has started out to feed America's undernourished people with small incomes, or solve any of the high-price food puzzles with bills of fare for everybody.

As October faded into the past, there was a good deal of criticism of President Truman's Food Committee, and of most everything — from the Hoover-Marshall plans to taxation. Summed up, it finds the Republican Congress in disagreement with the Administration. President Truman's views are well known. The difference of opinions in Congress have been stated by Senator Taft, who—whether you agree with him or not—is the leader of Congress, and who will have to give his okay to legislation before it can pass in the special session. He said: "My own belief is that we should assist foreign countries only in such a manner as will enable them to increase their own production and do more work so that they may pay for the necessary imports by their own exports."

Back-Seat Drivers

The right kind of back-seat driver may be able to cut the nation's traffic toll. Accident statistics show that passengers fare worse than drivers in fatal crashes, indicating that passengers have more to lose from careless driving or excessive speed than their drivers have, and thus could profitably speak up against dangerous driving.

Two out of three accidents in the nation last year involved mistakes by drivers. Passengers presumably could have helped prevent some of these fatal mistakes by protesting against carelessness or undue speed. Listen to the folks in the back seat!

Hogs excel all other farm animals in the efficiency with which they convert feed into meat.

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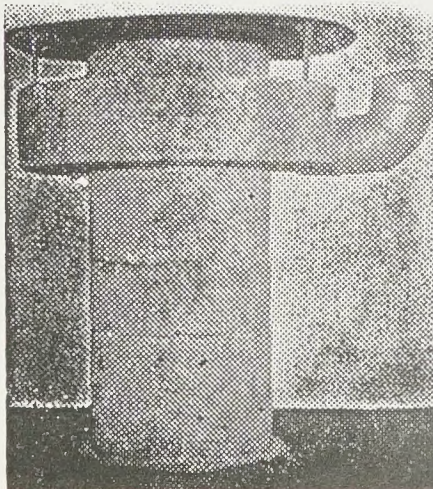
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The Story of Pastures

By E. Y. FLOYD

Director, Plant Food Institute
of North Carolina and Virginia

PASTURES have meant the success of livestock production in all parts of the world where livestock has been produced on a long-time basis. In order to obtain the standard of living we need, it is necessary to have livestock and livestock products. Row crop farming has been very profitable at certain periods and would have been more profitable at all periods if our farmers had fully realized the importance of balancing their cash crop farming with adequate livestock to take care of the needs on the farm. In every instance where this is done the extra amount of livestock is handled by the same farm labor and over a period of time the surplus is sold for a profit, provided adequate pastures have been arranged on the farm.

In North Carolina and most of the Southern states the climate and season is such, where adequate preparation is made, that the necessary grasses and legumes can be grown. The grazing period in the South is much longer than in any other part of the United States. This is an extra asset and very few people have fully realized what it means to let the animals gather their own food by grazing in the pastures. The livestock actually prefer to get their food this way rather than being hand-fed. In most cases where experiments have been conducted, it has been determined that livestock actually make more profitable gains when they have free access to adequate pastures.

Experiments have also shown that

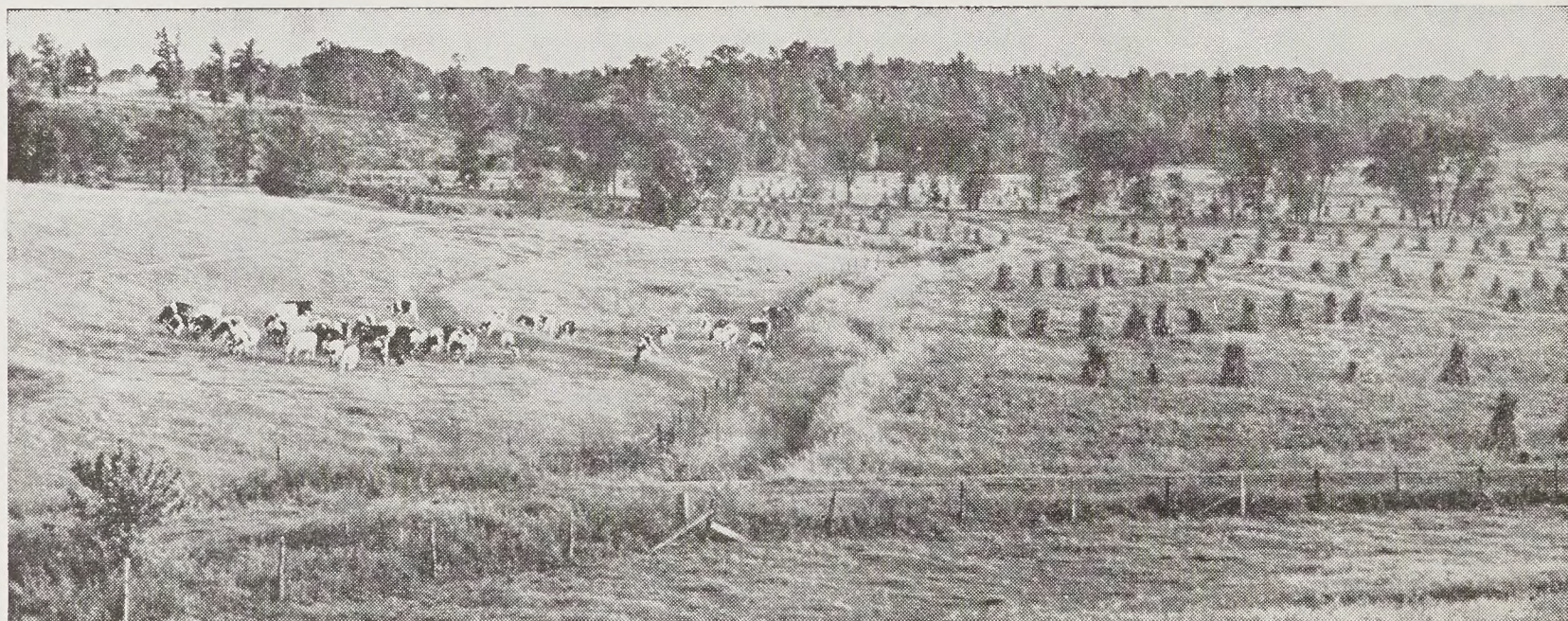
in North Carolina and most of the Southern states it is profitable to have temporary pastures and permanent pastures. Temporary pastures give fall grazing and early spring grazing, and permanent pastures should be ready when the temporary pastures have given maximum grazing. Small grains, Italian ryegrass, crimson clover, and vetch give best results when grown in combination. Temporary pastures also pay big returns by heavy fertilization. The soil should be adequately limed for all types of pastures and manure is valuable in both types of pastures. Temporary pastures should be well fertilized with nitrogen, phosphate, and potash before seeding, and in most instances should be tondressed in the fall and in the spring with nitrogen if maximum grazing is to be secured. The seeding for temporary grazing should be about double the rate it would be for grain or seed.

The value of temporary pastures for fall and spring grazing will serve a great purpose not only in giving adequate grazing in the season when the permanent pasture is not at its best, but it will help to prevent overgrazing in the permanent pasture. This is a very important factor in pasture development. The grasses and legumes will be healthier if not grazed too closely before they go into the dormant period.

Permanent pastures should be located convenient to the barn with adequate water supply in the pasture. The grasses and legumes should be

perennial, they should be properly seeded, fertilized, and given good management in order for them to improve year by year. Most people get discouraged in developing permanent pastures because they are used to seeing the rapid growth they get from their row crops. Too, very few pastures have had adequate treatment to produce the most efficient returns. Permanent pastures should be carefully checked for lime requirements. Adequate lime should be used to bring the Ph reading up to at least six. Every three or four years it would pay to check the soil to see if additional lime is needed. In addition to lime, permanent pastures require adequate plant food to give the maximum amount of nutritious grazing just as other crops require plant food. A rotten manure has always been efficient on pastures. In addition to lime and manure, phosphate, potash, and nitrogen are essential plant food elements that are needed in maximum permanent pasture development. A combination of grasses and legumes has proven to be best in all sections of the state. Orchard grass, Dallis grass, and Herds grass (Red Top) are the most widely used grasses at the present time. There are new permanent pasture grasses which show considerable progress. The legumes for permanent pastures are Ladino clover, White clover, and lespedeza. At the present time, the legumes are rated in the order listed for permanent pasture use.

(Continued on Page 13)



Animals prefer to gather their own food by grazing. A good pasture is a good investment.

Understanding Our Livestock Problems

UNDER normal conditions North Carolina has always needed a bigger, better and more practical livestock industry. Under present conditions of scarcity and high prices throughout the nation, the need is vastly greater. Let's reach the dirt farmer in this program. But what kind of livestock are the operators of the 270 thousand farms in North Carolina going to grow? Some will not grow any. Others will. They should start right.

You can't "beat" the record or history of the ages or the facts on which America's great livestock markets were built and developed. First and foremost it takes animals to "feed" these markets or supply the requirements. Empty livestock yards or empty abattoirs rot and rust. All things being equal, operators of livestock yards and abattoirs much prefer local supplies of livestock available on short notice without freight or other losses incident to long carriage. That seems to be common sense since North Carolina barely produces one-half the beef consumed. With one and one-quarter million acres of idle land and mostly in the East, why is the time not opportune? We believe it is—for livestock has always played a vital part in *sound farm planning*.

The growing of livestock means more pastures, more hay and more grain. Fertility is left on the farm and erosion of the soil is materially checked or overcome. Again, we repeat, the state now produces a bare one-half of the beef actually consumed. Sheep are profitable always and, if the end product is not needed at home, there is a ready Eastern market for it. Hogs are ideally adapted to eastern North Carolina and numbers should be increased. Like sheep, there is a need at home as well as a ready market for them.

A study of the history of countries over long periods of time shows that, when livestock forms a substantial part of farming, farms increase in normal agricultural value and incomes are assured many times during seasons of the year when cash crop farming fails to provide the needed requirements for the farm family.

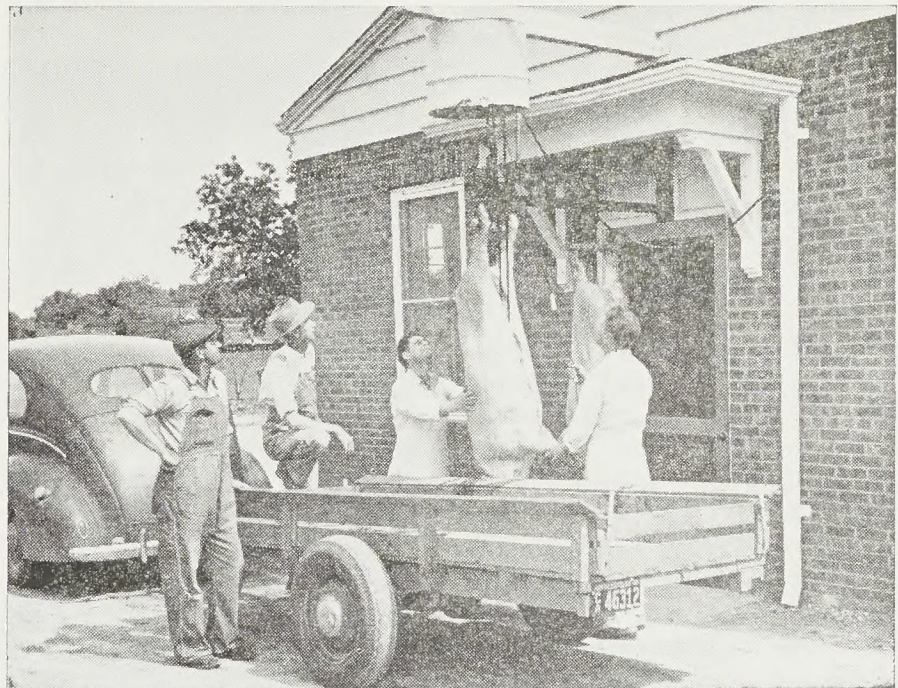
Unfortunately there seems to be a material misconception of the principles and practices underlying a sound livestock market development program. There are two distinct and necessary roads for carrying out such

By ROBERT S. CURTIS
Livestock Specialist
North Carolina Department
of Agriculture

a program. Commercial livestock now and always has largely met the requirements of the operators of livestock markets and abattoirs. Chicago, the greatest livestock market in the world, indicates that the majority of all livestock reaching their market is probably of high grade origin. All other great livestock markets such as Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Fort Worth, Cincinnati and many others would make the same report. These markets are largely fed with livestock produced by the small or average farmer or livestock grower. In the aggregate it is the dirt farmer who makes these markets possible and

done we will supply livestock produced under practical and profitable conditions. This in turn will insure a continuous supply of live animals and the continuous operation of our abattoirs.

Our established markets and abattoirs need commercial livestock. We have the female foundation and good purebred sires are available from our purebred herds to cross on these females. This system of livestock improvement by top crossing is sound. It meets the needs of the small farmer. Other states have long used it. Texas has become the "cattle empire" of the nation by originally using good utility bulls on Longhorn females. Texas today provides many of the middle western states as well as other sections with thousands of stocker and feeder cattle and other livestock,



It is the dirt farmer who must supply the market.

keeps the abattoirs of this country operating.

We are living in a new era. There is a group of far-seeing men who are setting a new high standard in the operation of abattoirs and slaughter houses. They need us. We need them. With the support of the dirt farmer, the livestock industry will become and continue to be sound. The abattoirs will operate and be in a position, under this plan, to supply a much larger percentage of the meat needed in North Carolina. History has shown this to be true, and our large and important industries such as the livestock and meat industry *do not change overnight*. Let's reach the dirt farmer and when this is

principally sheep, which livestock markets need and want. North Carolina can do likewise up to the land capacity. This system of top crossing is tested and proved over years of use. The plan is not an experiment; it is common sense.

The man who breeds purebreds is not breeding livestock to supply our commercial markets and abattoirs. He is a breeder in the true sense of the word or hopes to be. We need him badly in his place, for it is the bulls he is producing that the small farmer needs for top crossing on his few or limited number of females that the necessary commercial production may be assured. My opinion is, that we

(Continued on Page 14)

What of the Future in Dairying?

WHAT are some of the main problems confronting North Carolina dairy farms in the years ahead? With general unrest and uncertainty prevalent over the nation and the world, some inexperienced dairymen are a little "jittery" about the future; however, those who have been in the business long enough to have developed an ample feed supply including pasture and who are delivering a quality product to the market are not worrying too much. North Carolina's present inadequately supplied markets for milk and its products makes the future of the efficient dairy farmer in this state as secure or more so than that of any other type of farming. It was necessary last year to import from other states 65,700,000 pounds of milk to meet the local demand for bottle milk.

Ample Feed Production Essential

While much progress has been made by the North Carolina dairy farmer during recent years in developing an ample feed supply, much work is yet to be done before he can compete favorably in the milk market with producers from the mid-western dairy states. We have here in North Carolina a long grazing season, a good rain fall, mild climate, and a soil on which most all good dairy feeds will grow, but the fact still remains that dairy farming is not as profitable as it should or could be because of the large quantity of expensive western feed still fed to North Carolina cows. The present acreage of improved pasture in the state should be doubled. Good pasture provides feed nutrients at a much lower cost than any other feed. So long as good pasture remains scarce in North Carolina, the feed cost on milk will remain relatively high. Efficient dairy farming requires that ample roughage, including pasture, hay and silage be produced at home together with a portion of the grain feed. Dairymen operating on this basis need not fear future competition.

Future Will Demand Quality Products

While a sellers' market has prevailed throughout the war period and since, there is no reason to believe it will continue. Consumption is and has been for several years at peak levels. This has been due largely to the income of city workers which is

By J. A. AREY

***Extension Dairyman, North Carolina State College of Agriculture
Raleigh, N. C.***

now the highest in history. How long will this favorable dairy situation last? Will a change in economic conditions convert a sellers' market into a buyers' market? Dairymen should now give serious thought to factors which will prevent, so far as possible, such a change. If and when economic pressure reduces the present demand for milk, will the competition from other foods be met on a price basis only. Such might be disastrous to some of our new inexperienced dairymen.

Quality in milk and other dairy products has been and still is the most effective instrument with which

to meet competition from other foods. This means quality all along the line, from cow to consumer. Healthy, clean cows, clean surroundings and equipment, together with proper cooling will result in a wholesome, tasty product which can stand its ground in the face of strong competition. The reverse is true of low quality dairy products. An off-flavored quart of milk has never been responsible for a repeat order.

The average productive life of a cow is about five years. On this basis, for the 400,000 cows in North Carolina, 80,000 replacements will be needed annually. This represents an



Healthy animals and good equipment are needed for quality dairy products. W. A. Coble's dairy farm near Greensboro is a good example.

expense of around \$10,000,000 exclusive of salvage for the discarded cows which is a heavy loss that should be reduced. The cows go out of the herds at around seven, which should be their most productive age.

Why Such a Rapid Turnover?

Too many heifers, sired by poor bulls, are raised that should have been slaughtered at birth. This necessitates heavy culling of first and second calf heifers.

Many purchased cows are culls from other herds and don't remain in the new owners' herds long.

Many cows are removed from the herd because of disease, such as mastitis, bangs, etc., and accidents.

One more calf and one more lactation period for each cow would be a good goal for every dairyman to work toward. To accomplish this goal will require time, but will represent more than 1½ million dollars annual saving to North Carolina dairymen based on the present cow population.

Labor

Trained dairy labor in North Carolina is very scarce. Because of this, labor at present represents one of the dairyman's most difficult problems. What is the answer to this problem? This is a question that each dairyman must answer personally. Labor saving machinery should be installed if and when it can be secured, provided the saving in labor will justify the expense. Often steps can be saved by rearranging the barn. Everything practicable should be done which will result in making labor more efficient and at the same time contented. On some farms improvement of the laborer's home will add much to his contentment. Unless he is satisfied, he will not make an efficient worker.

To summarize, now is a time when dairymen should be planning ahead. The days of "loose spending" may be about over. The future should be faced realistically.

The dairyman who provided his cows with an abundance of good home grown roughage will not have much worry about high feed cost. Cows which receive an adequate supply of good roughage will produce fairly well with only a limited quantity of grain.

In the near future dairy products are likely to be sold rather than bought. Quality will be the demand of the consumer. A competitive market and competitive products can be expected. Lower prices are to be expected.

Dairy labor will be scarce for some

time to come. A high output per laborer is necessary to maintain a fair farm income. Plans for saving labor should be developed and put into practice.

To lower milk production cost in the face of present high prices will be difficult. It will be necessary for each dairyman to make a close analysis of his conditions. High cost on some farms may be attributed to in-

adequate feed production; on others to the use of poor herd sires; or it may be a lack of labor saving equipment, while on others it may be due to a combination of several factors.

These are things which North Carolina dairymen need to think about, plan for and then put their plans into action. This done, no one need to worry about the future of the dairy industry in North Carolina.

How To Save Feed

A number of individual feed companies, have gone out on their own in an effort to enlist their dealers in a practical plan for conserving grain in the feed lot. One large company, for instance, is recommending to all of its dealers that, through local newspaper advertising, direct mail, group meetings and farm contacts, feeders be given practical suggestions for conserving grain. The points to be stressed are:

HOGS—Feeding a good supplement can save about six or six and a half bushel of corn to every 100 pounds of pork. Fifty pounds of good supplement and five and a half bushel of corn can do the job of about 12 bushels of corn fed straight.

Worming pigs at 12 weeks of age can save two bushels of corn.

Market hogs at lighter weights—200 to 225 pounds. Every reduction of one pound in the average weight of all hogs marketed in the U.S. saves seven million bushels of grain.

Keep hogs on pasture as long as possible, check feeder adjustment to avoid wastage, have plenty of clean water, and protect against losses or feed wastage caused by disease and parasites.

DAIRY CATTLE—Feed cows according to production—weigh milk and feed accordingly.

Cull dairy herds carefully and intelligently. Sale of low-producing and defective cows will conserve grain and increase meat supply.

Feed dry cows properly for increased production at lower cost at next lactation.

Conserve milk by feeding calves on a dry feed.

BEEF CATTLE—Get beef cattle that are ready out of the feedlots into market not only to conserve grain but to increase the total food supply.

Feed fattening cattle a balanced supplement to make more pounds of gain per bushel of corn.

LAYERS—Cull flocks carefully and continuously. Sell all nonlayers and, unless producing hatching eggs, sell all cockerels.

Feed the best ration available to high producers and get the most feed into the layers. This will conserve grain through

getting the most eggs per pound of feed. Extension Service figures from many states show an average of about nine pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. On a properly balanced feed and a good program it takes only about six pounds of feed per dozen eggs.

Keep flocks healthy and reduce mortality through a careful sanitation program.

Avoid feed wastage by using efficient feeders, by not overfilling hoppers but filling more often.

BROILERS AND TURKEYS—Feeding a good broiler ration can result in a saving of a half to one pound of feed per pound of broiler meat. Properly balanced rations and a good program will produce a three pound broiler in 11 weeks on 10 pounds of feed.

Market broilers at lighter weights—three pounds or less—when it can be done economically, since early gains require the least feed per pound.

Buy good broiler chicks in order to convert feed to meat more efficiently.

Market turkeys when ready—or as soon as they reach top quality.

KILL RATS—One rat can eat 50 pounds of corn and waste 50 to 100 more. With an estimated 100 million rats in the U.S., a concerted rat riddance campaign would save millions of bushels of badly needed corn and other grains.

* * *

Measures such as these will make more grain available for export, but they also will prevent excessive liquidation, preserve future food supplies, protect the market for feeds—and, every one of them will help the feeder to produce more food and make more money.

If every feed dealer in the country would take it upon himself to see to it that all feeders in his trade territory are given these facts with emphasis, the country would be a long way along the road to solving the grain "crisis." The sooner the government and its committees and field organizations put their combined pressure behind such a program, the sooner the goal of obtaining additional grain for Europe will be achieved.

Minerals for Cows on Pasture

By KENNETH L. TURK
in *Dairyman's League News*

The question often is raised relative to feeding minerals to cows and heifers on pasture. Also, we get many letters from dairy farmers asking about some of the various complex mineral mixtures on the market. It is rather generally recognized that cattle require additional salt; yet many cattle suffer because they don't get enough. It is usually recommended that 1 per cent of common salt be included in concentrate mixture and, in addition, that cows be given free access to salt blocks or to flaked salt. This latter point is of especial importance during the summer when cows commonly are fed small amounts of concentrates and get less salt from this source.

There are some areas in New York and the northeast where iodine is deficient in rations. This can be corrected easily by using iodized salt. The amount of iodine in iodized salt will fully meet the requirements.

Calcium and Phosphorus

Whether or not dairy cows will need any supplementary minerals, in addition to iodized salt, depends upon the rations being fed. Grains and their by-products are low in calcium, and generally high in phosphorus while forage crops, especially pasture and hay, generally are high in calcium and lower in phosphorus than the grain feeds. Since dairy cows get such a large proportion of their nutrients from roughages, a deficiency of phosphorus is more likely than one of calcium.

The phosphorus content of roughages is largely dependent on the amount of available phosphorus in the soil. In some areas phosphorus may be lacking and it is often good practice, especially when cows and heifers are on pasture, to give them access to a phosphorus supplement. Bonemeal and dicalcium phosphate are excellent sources of this mineral and may be fed free choice mixed with salt in a box in the field.

There is not likely to be any lack of calcium in the rations for dairy cows in this area even when they are fed timothy hay in winter and grass pasture in summer. In addition, if one of the phosphorus supplements mentioned above is fed it will also furnish enough calcium to take care of the needs.

Cobalt and Other Minerals

In some areas of the country, including New Hampshire, extensive deficiency of cobalt appears to exist. Spectacular results have been produced on some farms by the addition of cobalt to the rations of calves and older cattle. These results

have aroused considerable interest in mineral feeding.

The extent of cobalt deficiency in New York and nearly all of the other states has not been determined. Since information is lacking, it does not appear desirable to recommend generally that cobalt be added to all mineral mixtures. In those areas, of course, where it has been definitely shown that cobalt is deficient, then it should be included in the ration. The exact cobalt requirement of dairy cattle is not known but it doesn't take very much. It is best to use it in combination with salt and bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate. Suggested amounts in mixtures are given below.

In spite of the fact that many other minerals are included in most of the complex mineral mixtures that are on the market, there is relatively little or no evidence to show that dairy cattle in the northeast are deficient in manganese, iron, zinc, magnesium, copper, etc. The usual rations furnish all that are needed.

Professors E. Smith and J. K. Loosli of the Animal Nutrition Division of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell have recently suggested the following mixtures to dairymen who believe their cattle need a supplement over those supplied in the ration:

No. 1. 50 pounds iodized salt; 50 pounds steamed bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate.

No. 2. For those dairymen in areas where cobalt deficiency is indicated:

50 pounds iodized salt; 50 pounds steamed bonemeal or dicalcium phosphate; one-half ounce cobalt sulfate, feeding grade.

No. 3. For those dairymen who insist on a more complex mixture even though there are no adequate data indicating need for all of the ingredients:

50 pounds steamed bonemeal, 40 pounds iodized salt, 10 pounds dolomitic limestone, one-half pound manganese sulfate, one-half pound ferrous sulfate, one-half ounce cobalt sulfate, one-half ounce copper sulfate.

Any one of these mixtures may be fed free choice in a box or trough in the pasture field. Such a box should be covered to keep out the rain but is relatively easy to construct. During the winter they can be included as 2 per cent of the concentrate mixture.

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Making Silage From Hay Crop Cuts Protein Losses in Half

Dairymen can reduce the size of next winter's protein-feed bill considerably by saving a great percentage of the protein in their home-grown forage crops, say dairy specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

An enormous amount of the protein available in hays and other harvested forages is lost through conventional methods of harvesting and storing the crops. Under humid conditions like those existing at the Department's Research Center, Beltsville, Md., more than a third of the protein in an acre of alfalfa may be lost when the crop is made into field-cured hay, even during ideal haying weather, the dairy specialists say.

One way to reduce the protein losses, and thereby actually put more of the home-grown protein in the cows' mangers next winter, is to make silage from the forage crops instead of curing them in the field for hay. This conclusion is based on the results of experiments by the Bureau of Dairy Industry and the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, which have been under way at Beltsville for several years.

Losses from the first and second cuttings of alfalfa for hay at Beltsville in 1945 amounted to 264 pounds per acre, or the equivalent of 750 pounds of linseed oil meal which, at 4 cent a pound, is worth \$30. On the other hand when the two cuttings were made into silage, by the wilting method developed by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the loss of protein was only 127 pounds. Thus making silage saved 137 pounds of protein per acre, which in terms of linseed oil meal was a saving of \$15.60.

Feeding tests with dairy cows at Beltsville showed also that the alfalfa silage was slightly better for milk production than the hay that was made from the same crop, at the same time. Where conditions make it difficult for farmers to produce a good quality of field-cured hay, the difference in favor of the silage would be much greater, according to the dairy specialists. Farmers, in humid regions particularly, are urged to consider shifting from hay making to silage making and to make plans now for such a shift in operations.

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Making silage by the wilting method is practical and the method is easy to use. Labor and machinery costs per ton of dry matter feed are not materially different in making hay or silage.

The Story of Pastures

(Continued from Page 8)

Most pastures respond to clipping when weeds and bushes appear just as a row crop responds to cultivation. These simple facts should be considered by all farmers who have livestock. They would soon learn that adequate pastures would be one of

the most profitable additions to their farming operations, not only in times of high prices, but are essential on the farm at all times, and especially when crop prices are declining and farm labor prices are high. If adequate pastures were provided in North Carolina in the next two or three years, it would help offset any decline that may develop in cash prices for crops.

Grooming workstock with a rubber curry comb and bristle brush to take out surface dirt and stimulate skin circulation is desirable.

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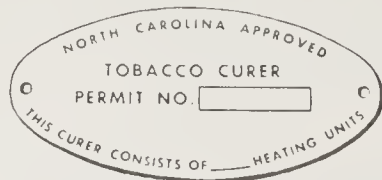
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Our Corn Situation

THIS year's short corn crop in the nation will mean higher priced feeds and, consequently, higher priced food, Assistant State Agriculture Commissioner D. S. Coltrane declared at the summer meeting of the North Carolina Feed Manufacturers Association at Wrightsville Beach.

“The short corn crop will affect every feed manufacturer and, for that matter, every individual in the state and nation,” Coltrane predicted. “It means that corn will not be hard to get for feeding purposes, but that it will be high in price and will cause other feed ingredients to be high-priced. In brief, it means high-priced feed, which, in turn, means high-priced food.”

As far as food is concerned, Coltrane said the nation may expect more beef, pork and butter in the remainder of 1947, and less chickens, eggs, milk and cheese. By mid-1948, he continued, the nation will have more eggs and less beef, pork, chickens, milk, butter and cheese.

He advised the feed manufacturers to buy all the North Carolina corn available this fall and to substitute wheat for corn, if the wheat can be obtained.

Farmers, he said, should save all the roughage they can; sow the largest small-grain crop in the history of the state, using all available land for either grain or hay; and plan for a large corn and hay crop in 1948.

Looking at long-range problems, Coltrane told the North Carolina feed manufacturers they should become familiar with feed nutrition in order to furnish the highest quality feed at the lowest possible price. He advised them to advertise their products in order to retain their dealer-customers and keep pace with the big national millers, and he emphasized the value of putting up feed in attractive packages and giving good service to dealers and farmers. He also said North Carolina manufacturers should provide more grain storage, such as elevators.

Approaching the problem from the standpoint of North Carolina farmers, Coltrane urged them to grow more feed, declaring: "We cannot ever become a great livestock state unless we grow more feed within the state."

North Carolina livestock, dairy and poultry industries will grow in direct proportion to the increased amount of feed produced on the state's farms,

he declared, including more and better pastures as part of the needed program.—*Agricultural Review*.

Understanding Our Livestock Problems

(Continued from Page 9)

will never have a commercial livestock industry if we depend on the breeder of purebreds to supply our markets. He can't—I couldn't, you couldn't with the attendant cost incident to maintaining a herd of purebreds worthy of the name and then sell them at commercial market prices.

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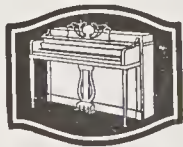
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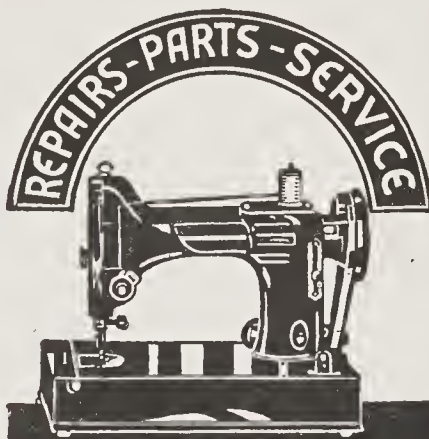
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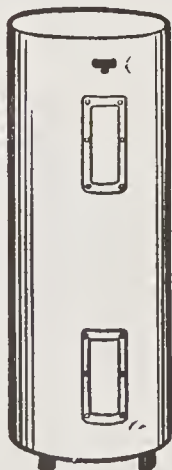
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Proper Curing of Hay Is Important Operation

Cutting hay at the right time is one of the most important steps in hay making, but proper curing of the hay is almost equally as important, according to Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, professor of Agronomy at State College.

Hay should be cured to preserve the leaves which contain most of the nutrients, to preserve the natural green color, to avoid damage from rain or dew, and to avoid damage from mold, the specialist said.

Most hays, if cut in the morning are ready to put in windrows the same day. If it is first allowed to wilt just as it has fallen, hay will cure more readily and more uniformly than if cured entirely in windrows. It is desirable, however, to get it into the windrow before it gets too dry or bleached, Dr. Lovvorn said.

The leaves are the first part of the plant to dry out after cutting. As long as the leaves are kept alive, they help cure the stems by drawing the moisture out of them.

If rain falls on freshly cut hay there will be little damage, provided good curing weather follows. Half-cured or well-cured hay will be discolored, but will not mold if rain comes before it is raked up. The greatest damage is done to hay in the windrow, or in loose, irregular piles. Such hay should be spread out as soon as the weather will permit, he said.

Good Seed Necessary For Maximum Yields

North Carolina farmers must not overlook the necessity of planting the best seed available if they are to harvest maximum yields of small grain in the summer of 1948, says Dr. R. P. Moore, in charge of Seed Improvement at State College.

The urgent need for abundance of grain for food and feed throughout the world and the more easily recognized high grain and feed prices cannot help but offer strong encouragement for every farmer to produce those "extra" bushels of grain resulting from good planting seed, Dr. Moore said.

For farmers living in the Coastal Plain, the best seed oats include certified sources of Victorgrain and Fulgrain. The Piedmont farmers may consider certified sources of Victorgrain and Fulgrain as their best early oats and similar sources of Stanton, and Letoria as good late varieties. The Northern Piedmont farmers may prefer the later oat varieties since these oats have been found more

winter-hardy than Victorgrain or Fulgrain. Letoria and Stanton are usually good oats for the mountain section except at high altitudes where fall oats should not be seeded.

The Piedmont or Coastal Plain farmer will find certified Redhart, Hardired, and Carala to be satisfactory sources of seed for their wheat crop. Tests have shown Thorne and Nittany or Fulcaster to be dependable wheat varieties for the Mountain area.

Certified Sunrise, which must show less than one smut head in 1,000, may well be considered the best grain barley for all sections of the State where barley is grown.

Certified sources of small grain varieties are suggested since they may be considered more consistently dependable than non-certified run-of-the-mine sources. The North Carolina certified sources have been inspected in the field and accepted by representatives of State College.

Farmers interested in taking advantage of the benefits of certified seed should contact his seedsman, county agent, or vocational teacher, or write to the office of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association, N. C. State College, Raleigh, for a list of farmer seed producers.

When buying small grain seed this fall, insist upon the presence of a blue certification on each bag, Dr. Moore said, because this is your guarantee for good planting seed.

The average price received by farmers for eggs in mid-June was 41.5 cents per dozen, 8 cents above the previous June 15.

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Farmers are raising 34,667,000 turkeys this year, 16 percent less than last year according to the preliminary estimate of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is the smallest crop since 1943, but is 5 per cent above the 1939-43 average.

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.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

By MISS YORK KIKER, *Home Economist*

Thanksgiving

THANKSGIVING to most of us probably means a big turkey with cranberry sauce, plus all the other trimmings. Family tradition is strong and we tend to observe the holiday season in a similar fashion year after year. Since that is the case we have special foods which we associate with home and Thanksgiving, and we may not wish to have new ideas for menus on this particular day. But, what about the other fall days? Do our meals need a little perking up and a bit of festiveness added? Perhaps we have been serving the same old foods the same old way day after day and our families would welcome the change. Surprise the family with an old stand-by in a new dress and you will be pleased at the results. As American people we have been guilty of being too wasteful, but if our homemakers will serve and prepare tasty and attractive meals much of this waste can be eliminated. The foods we save can be shared with other nations that they too may know more of the true Thanksgiving spirit.

Take a look over the recipes and see if you are not anxious to try a few of them. They really are not very hard—and better still they are made of nutritious foods.

From a package of spaghetti comes the purse-proud dish "Spaghetti Scallop with Diced Turkey" to make wise use of left-over chicken or turkey from the feast without appearing to be a left-over version of the holiday bird. Golden kernels of corn folded into the spaghetti add color and flavor.

Spaghetti Scallop with Diced Turkey

- 1 tablespoon salt.
- 3 quarts boiling water.
- 4 ounces spaghetti.
- 1-10½ ounce can condensed mushroom soup.
- 1¼ cups milk.
- 1½ cups cooked whole kernel corn.
- 1 cup diced cooked turkey or chicken.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- ¼ cup buttered bread crumbs.

Add 1 tablespoon salt to actively boiling water. Gradually add spaghetti and continue boiling until spaghetti is tender (about 12 minutes). Drain and rinse. While spaghetti is cooking, combine soup, milk, corn, turkey or chicken, and 1 teaspoon salt, mixing thoroughly. Pour into greased 1½ quart casserole. Sprinkle with

buttered bread crumbs. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 35 minutes. Yield: 4 servings.

Maybe you would prefer your turkey in this form. Doesn't the recipe make your mouth water?

Deluxe Turkey Shortcake

- 3 tablespoons butter.
- 5 tablespoons flour.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- Few grains pepper.
- 2½ cups milk.
- 1½ cups diced cooked turkey.
- ½ cup cooked or canned lima beans.
- ½ cup cooked or canned kernel corn.
- Cheese biscuits.

Melt butter; blend in flour, salt and pepper. Gradually add milk. Cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until thick. Cook 5 minutes, stirring occasionally. Add turkey, lima beans and corn. Heat. Serve between and on top of split hot cheese biscuits. Serves 6.

Cheese Biscuits

- 2 cups sifted all-purpose flour.
- 3 teaspoons baking powder.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 4 tablespoons butter.
- ½ cup grated processed American cheese.
- 2/3 cup milk (about).

Sift together flour, baking powder and salt. Cut in butter with two knives or pastry blender; add cheese. Add enough milk to make soft dough. Pat out ½ inch thick on lightly floured board. Cut with biscuit cutter. Place on baking sheet. Bake in very hot oven, 450 degrees, 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.

Are your breakfasts in a rut? If you think you don't have time for these griddle cakes at breakfast you may want to wait till Sunday supper.

Apple Griddle Cakes

- 2 cups enriched flour.
- 3 teaspoons baking powder.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 tablespoon sugar.
- 1 egg.
- 1¼ to 2 cups milk.
- 2 tablespoons melted shortening.
- 1 cup finely ground apples.

Sifted together flour, baking powder, salt and sugar. Beat egg. Add milk and melted shortening. Add to flour mixture, stirring until well-blended. Add apples. Bake on hot well-greased griddle or skillet. Yield: 20 4-inch griddle cakes.

Please pass the cookies!

Mincemeat Drop Cookies

- ½ cup shortening.
- ½ cup sugar.
- 1 egg.
- 1 cup mincemeat.
- 2 cups enriched flour.
- ½ teaspoon soda.
- ½ teaspoon salt.

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg. Mix well. Add mincemeat. Sift together flour, soda and salt. Add to creamed mixture. Drop by teaspoonfuls on ungreased cookie sheets. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees) about 20 minutes. Yield: 5 dozen 2-inch cookies.

The ladies should go for this when you serve it at your next club meeting.

Frozen Fruited Cottage Cheese Salad

- 1 lb. cottage cheese.
- ¼ cup mayonnaise or salad dressing.
- Few grains salt.
- 1 cup diced orange sections.
- Lettuce.
- ½ cup diced canned apricots.
- 2 tablespoons apricot syrup.
- ½ cup chopped maraschino cherries.
- 2 tablespoons maraschino sirup.
- French Dressing.

(Continued on Page 21)

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.. The .. Carolina Homemaker

(Continued from Page 19)

Blend into cottage cheese the mayonnaise or salad dressing, and salt. Add orange sections, apricots and sirup; mix well. Pour into freezing tray of automatic refrigerator with cold control set at coldest point. Freeze firm. Cut in squares. Serve on lettuce, with French dressing. Serves 4 to 6.

Wouldn't these be good for lunch?

Baked Tomatoes with Cheese

- 6 large ripe tomatoes.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt.
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon pepper.
- 2 tablespoons diced onion.
- 1 cup bread crumbs or cracker crumbs.
- 2 tablespoons butter, melted.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup grated American cheese.

Wash and peel tomatoes; cut into quarters and place in a baking dish. Sprinkle with salt, pepper, and diced onion. Add melted butter and grated cheese to bread crumbs and blend. Sprinkle over top of tomatoes. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees for 20 minutes or until lightly browned. Serves 6.

Sour Cream Saves Salad Oil

If cream turns sour, put it to good use in saving other fats. Even a half-pint of sour cream can make enough dressing for salad to serve six, thus saving salad oil. A recipe that is especially good for a chilled fruit salad follows: Use 2 whole eggs or 4 egg yolks; $\frac{1}{4}$ cup vinegar; 1 cup sour cream; $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard; $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon paprika. Beat the eggs and add the other ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Cook in a double boiler and stir constantly until the mixture thickens. Chill before serving on chilled fruit.

Potato Scones

Potato griddle scones—the Scottish housewife's version of a biscuit—is one answer to the question: "How can I use potatoes to save flour needed overseas?"

Besides serving as a quick bread with a meal, the hot scones can be used like biscuit in shortcake types of main dishes, with creamed left-over meat or fish or vegetables poured on top. The following recipe from home economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture yields 5 or 6 servings:

Ingredients: 2 cups sifted flour; 1 teaspoon salt; 3 teaspoons baking powder; 3 tablespoons fat; 1 cup cold mashed potatoes; 1 egg beaten; and about $\frac{1}{3}$ cup milk.

To make: Sift together flour, salt, and baking powder. Cut in fat with two knives

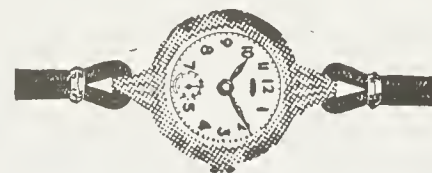
or pastry blender. Blend in the potatoes. Mix egg and milk, and add to the first mixture. Mix slightly. Roll $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch thick adding just a little more flour if needed. Cut into squares and bake slowly on a hot, greased griddle or frying pan. Turn several times to cook through. Makes 10 to 12 scones.

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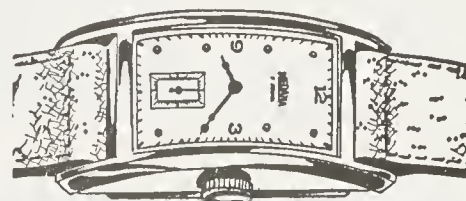
Suddenly, that old familiar phrase, "the staff of life," is being said with new

(Continued on Page 23)

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...The... Carolina Homemaker

(Continued from Page 21)

urgency. Today, no one of us can escape the fact that millions of people are starving in Europe and Asia. Butter, meat, sugar, are not even dreams to them. These millions are starving for bread. And, though at times we have been unable to fill commitments, we in America can still save human lives abroad by simple conservation at home. It is the shameful truth that *one slice of every loaf of bread baked daily in the United States winds up in the garbage can.* If this wasted bread were saved, more than two and a half million people would receive $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of bread a day. Our government is ready to carry every available pound of flour to agencies abroad eagerly awaiting supplies to distribute. You are not even asked to use less—just to use all you buy, avoid waste, and let the government deliver the difference to the hungry. Your heart can help your conscience to remember: conserve flour and flour products to save lives.



Window Shades Dress Up

Soaring food prices and the current headline problem are monopolizing conversations and straining budgets today. So much so, that many housewives feel their home decorating plans must take a back seat. But, this refurbishing urge can still be solved — thanks to the American Home Magazine which has created 12 exciting designs that you can apply yourself to your window shades. The designs are available from the magazine or in leading department and shade stores throughout the country.

The window shade that has long been a utility item in the background has stepped into the foreground this fall. There are blues, greens, yellows and pinks, as

gay as a Broadway musical. Reds and greens are bright as any carriage wheels of the 1890's.

If your present shades are in good condition you can use them, or any of the new colored shades. Perhaps you are tired of your basic color scheme. Decorating your shades is any easy way to change it or to emphasize your new color choice. You may have too many colors in your room—choose your favorites, and eliminate the extras that make your room confusing.

You can select from 12 patterns—sprays of leaves, gay yellow daisies, or bunches of red and pink carnations, to enhance your shades. Delight your youngster by decorating his bedroom shade with a big sleeping Jumbo surrounded by wide-eyed story book animals.

These designs can be either stencilled or traced onto your window shade. When you trace your pattern to the shade, it's wise to tack your pattern and carbon paper down with tape to prevent it from slipping. Trace your design lightly to keep the pencil lines from showing through the paint. Either poster paint or a utility paint may be used.

Each design has complete directions and suggested colors. Don't let your enthusiasm find you applying paint before you have checked to see that these colors are right for your room.

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Improving Permanent Pastures

Fertilization is necessary to build up and maintain the fertility of North Carolina pasture soils. It will play an important part in any successful pasture improvement program in your area.

"Proper fertilization of established pastures brings about improvement through higher yields, improvement in kind and density of vegetation, earlier growth, more uniform distribution of grazing, and higher feeding value," according to North Carolina Experiment Station Bulletin No. 338. One of the most important of the several ways that fertilizer improves pastures is that of increased yields of plant growth. Results of carefully conducted experiments in four areas showed that the increase in yields was from about 1,000 pounds to 1,500 pounds per acre per year. The sods had been fertilized from one to four years and the cost of these treatments on a per year basis was relatively low. This gave a very profitable return on the fertilizer invested, yielding three to six dollars per acre for each dollar spent on fertilizer. Therefore, this would have been a profitable practice, even if this increase in yield were the only benefit derived from fertilization. There were, however, other very definite benefits.

Fertilization increases the proportion of more desirable types of plants and the density of the sod. This of course is beneficial in increasing yields, improving the quality of feed, and in reducing loss from erosion. In two tests fertilization increased the desirable plants from 17 to 66 per cent and the sod by at least one-third.

Experiments in this state indicate that definite improvement in the feeding value of forage may be obtained by fertilization. This resulted in a very marked increase in the percentage of protein, calcium, and phosphorus in the pasture



Carolina Dairy and



plants. This means that proper fertilization of pastures will result not only in increased yields, but also in more thrifty and more profitable animals. The increase in feeding value of the pasture may be just as important in many cases as the increase in yields of forage.

Fertilization not only increases total yields of pastures but provides earlier growth in the spring and a longer more uniform grazing season.

Rates and Kinds Of Fertilizers

The response obtained from any fertilizer element will depend largely upon the degree to which it is the limiting factor, the general fertility level, and the type of plants present in the sod. In general the following recommendations will apply to most soils in eastern North Carolina:

Apply limestone at the rate of one ton per acre in late fall, winter or early spring. Relime in five to eight years.

Make applications of 300 to 500 pounds of 20% superphosphate, or its equivalent, per acre every three to five years. It may be applied any time but early spring is best.

On soils known to be low in potash apply 20 to 40 pounds of 60% murate of potash, or its equivalent, per acre at one to two year intervals. Apply preferably in the spring.

Nitrogen applied in the fertilizer, to grass-legume sods, is not justified under average pasture conditions.

Top-dress thin areas in the pasture with manure whenever possible.

EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the tenth in a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Value of a Legume In the Pasture

Higher yields are obtained from a grass-legume combination than from either when grown alone. The addition of lespedeza in the sod doubled the yield of Dallis grass during April in a test in Johnston County. The increase was due entirely to the beneficial effect of the legume for the lespedeza was not large enough to cut during April. The introduction of a legume into a grass sod also results in forage of higher feeding value since the protein and mineral contents of legumes are usually higher than those of grasses. The time and steps necessary to obtain a well-balanced grass-legume sod will depend upon the fertility level and the prevailing climatic conditions. To quote Bulletin No. 338 again: "In all cases legumes must be maintained in the sod if maximum production is to be realized from the pastures of North Carolina. Nitrogen is the fertilizing element most needed by the grasses and fortunately is the one that legumes have the power of transferring from the atmosphere to the soil. It can then be used by pasture plants in growth processes."

Say you saw it in
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Livestock Section..



MANAGEMENT OF PERMANENT PASTURES

Your last articles have been on establishing and improving permanent pastures and the value of this cannot be over-emphasized but all of the expense and effort involved will be wasted if your pastures are not properly managed. The management of pastures is very essential to their development and maintenance. Pasture plants must be given proper treatment, even after sufficient seed and fertility have been provided, if the sod is to be entirely successful.

Control Weeds and Brush

Any soil is capable of supporting only so much vegetation, therefore, any space occupied by weeds and brush will mean just that much soil fertility and moisture that will not be available for producing pasture. The control of most objectionable plants is comparatively simple where the land is sufficiently smooth for the use of a mowing machine. The most effective control is to mow when the principal weeds are in bloom but before they have set seed. Your pastures really should be clipped twice a year wherever possible. On pastures too rough to mow, every effort should be made to control brush and briars by hand. Some hand control of weeds and brush may be necessary even on pastures that are mowed regularly. For example, weeds such as thistle should be removed by hand. Many troublesome weeds are often introduced in grass seed. Extra care should be taken to prevent this by always using good high grade seed of a known source.

Do Not Overgraze

There is no single practice more destructive in permanent pasture management than that of overgrazing especially early in the season, before a new pasture is firmly established, and during periods of drought. Excessive grazing weakens the plants, prevents rapid recovery after the drought is broken, and leaves the soil surface unprotected which causes excessive drying and baking. In addition to these serious damages, erosion losses are greatly increased, undesirable weeds come into the sod and the general quality and amount of pasture becomes poorer. Experimental results as well as observations have shown the disadvantages of overgrazing. No doubt most of you know of many pastures that have been injured

by overgrazing. This practice is not only very injurious to your pasture but to your livestock as well. They will make poor gains and often become unthrifty. Then too in case of a drought you do not have any reserve growth to tide the animals over. So for the sake of your pastures and your animals let the plants get a good start in the spring and then don't overgraze.

Undergrazing, particularly at certain times, may be harmful to permanent pastures but this is not usually as serious as overgrazing. Some grasses such as orchard grass or Kentucky bluegrass may make such excessive growth in the spring that if they are not grazed the lespedeza, which comes later, will be largely crowded out. Excessive growth in the fall may also tend to crowd out legumes.

Provide Supplementary Grazing Crops and Feed

To insure that your animals will have sufficient feed in case of a drought and

that your pastures will not be overgrazed, reserves of hay and silage should always be kept on hand. Such provision is sound practice both from the standpoint of your animals and your pastures. In addition to the above preparation, use should be made of supplementary grazing crops, such as soybeans and Sudan grass. They can be planted for emergency periods such as droughts, and if they are not needed for grazing they may be harvested for hay or silage. This provision is often the key to good pasture management and economical livestock production.

Let us all through the establishment of good permanent pastures, improvement of our existing pastures and proper pasture management provide abundant feed for our present livestock numbers and make possible wise increase in livestock in the near future. If this is done the present feed and food crisis that is facing us can be overcome and we will again have fat animals to send to our **good markets** and meat on our tables.

Turkey production from 1929 to 1944 nearly doubled, but the number of farms raising turkeys in 1944 was about one-third that of 1929. Consequently, the average turkey farm was raising more than five times as many turkeys in 1944 than in 1929.

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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

North Carolina's Land Prices Show Large Increase

North Carolina land prices have increased 139 per cent over the 1935-39 average, according to C. B. Ratchford, in charge of Extension Farm Management at State College.

This increase is exceeded only by Kentucky with 170 per cent, Colorado with 156 per cent, and Tennessee with 140 per cent, the specialist said.

A large number of persons buying farms at present high prices believe they can pay for the farms in a few years at present prices, Mr. Ratchford declared; however, in view of high production costs and possible declines in farm prices and incomes, some farmers will again have difficulty in meeting mortgage payments and other fixed debts.

Not predicting what is going to happen to farm prices other than saying it seems reasonable that they will drop from present high levels, the specialist said that prices farmers are having to pay will increase if prices they receive remain high. If prices farmers receive, drop prices paid will still remain high, he said, but the profit the farmer makes will probably decrease in either case.

The farmers have been in a very favorable position since the beginning of the war as prices received have increased faster than prices paid, thus, leaving a high profit. Now, this is correcting itself as prices paid are increasing faster than prices received, he said.

If the farmer pays half the present price for a farm in cash, he still owes as much or more than he would have in the late thirties had he bought the entire farm on credit—that is how serious the situation is, Mr. Ratchford said.

Reduce Farm Labor Costs Through Machinery Care

Labor and manhours can be saved on the farm through mechanization, says C. B. Ratchford, in charge of Extension Farm Management at State College, but this is not always the most practical, nor the least expensive method.

One of the best ways to cut down on the cost of labor is to keep all of the equipment in good working order, Mr. Ratchford said. By proper greasing and maintenance, good equipment will last many years longer, he added.

The simplest piece of farm equipment, such as a middle buster, operates better if it is kept in proper adjustment, and not only capable of doing more work but is also easier on the man and mule, or tractor.

To save labor at rush seasons, North Carolina farmers should repair all equipment during winter months when other work is practically at a stand-still, he said, adding that rainy days also provide an opportunity for "catching up" on this maintenance.

All farmers spend considerable time on chores like feeding and watering workstock, chickens, or hogs, the specialist said. Labor can be saved on most farms by simply planning the quickest way to do these chores. It may be possible to feed the chickens, hogs and workstock at the same time, thus saving extra trips.

By making running water available on the poultry and hog ranges, additional labor time and work can be saved. If hogs and poultry are on range, labor can be saved by carrying a week's supply of feed to the range on a wagon and storing it in a weather-proof box.

Hog Price Supports Are Announced

Although prices received by farmers for hogs are currently considerably above parity, the USDA today announced, in accordance with requirements of law, the schedule of prices at which hogs will be supported if prices should decline to the support level. Under the law, hog prices must be supported at not less than 90 percent of parity through the calendar year 1948, but Department officials do not anticipate that hog prices will decline to the support level during the period covered by the schedule.

Support prices for hogs are calculated twice a year on the basis of parity prices on March 15 and September 15. The September 15 parity price was \$17.20 per 100 pounds. The average of prices received by farmers on the date was \$27.20 per 100 pounds. The schedule announced today gives the weekly support prices for the period from the first week in October 1947 through the last week in March 1948.

The support prices for the next six months will range from a high of \$16.75 per pounds, Chicago basis, for the first week in October (when marketings of hogs are normally low) to a low of

\$15.50 per 100 pounds for the four weeks in December (when marketings are the largest of the year). Differentials for other markets, which have been provided for in previous hog price support programs, are being continued, but in the event support should become necessary some revisions in these differentials probably would be required because of changes in various factors such as freight rates.

The weekly support prices for the six months period are based on an annual average of \$16.15 per 100 pounds, Chicago basis, for prices paid by Federally inspected slaughterers for Good and Choice barrow and gilt butcher hogs. This is 55 cents per 100 pounds above the annual average for the price support announced for the period April through September 30, 1947. The increase results from the rise in the parity price for hogs from March to September 1947.

Farmers Warned of Hog Cholera

One of the greatest financial losses in recent history may occur this fall unless North Carolina farmers take every precaution to protect their fall pigs from hog cholera, says Dr. C. D. Grinnells, professor of Veterinary Science at State College.

Pointing to the present record prices and relative scarcity of pork, Dr. Grinnells agrees with the American Foundation for Animal Health, that the Nation's swine raisers have a tremendous stake in this fall's battle against cholera, the Nation's No. 1 swine killer.

Five steps to ward off possible outbreaks are recommended: Have all pigs vaccinated—preferably around weaning time—first making sure, by veterinary examination, that they are in condition to receive the immunization.

Watch the herd closely for signs of fever, loss of appetite, or weakness. A hog just coming down with cholera can spread the virus, even before pronounced symptoms occur. If signs of illness are noticed, suspect cholera first.

If an outbreak threatens, and pigs have not yet been vaccinated, have this done immediately.

If there is cholera in the neighborhood, quarantine for at least two weeks any new livestock brought to the farm. Warn your neighbors if you suspect cholera on your own farm.

Be careful about visiting hog lots. Disease may be spread this way.

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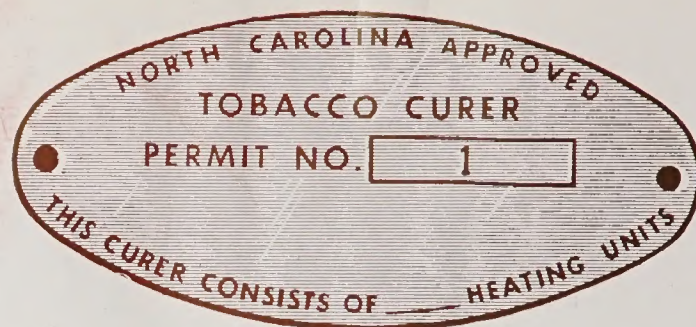


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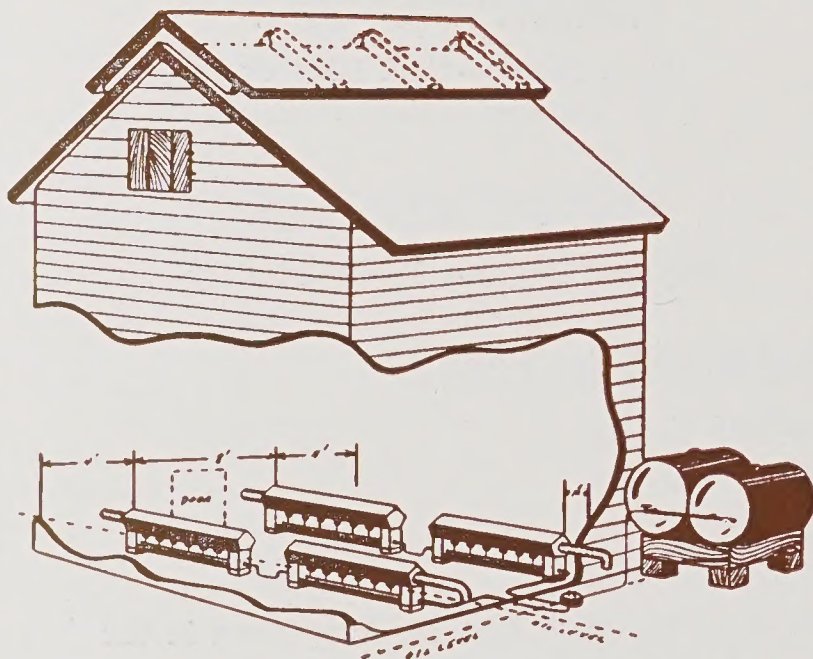
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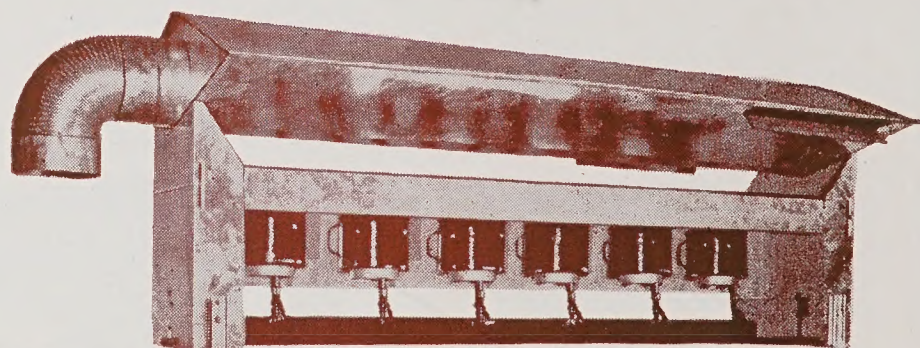
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